

## 中国苔草属一新种\*

苏宋旺

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## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS CAREX FROM CHINA

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## 大别苔 新种 图1

**Carex dabiensis** S. W. Su, sp. nov.

Species *C. cercidasco* C. B. Clarke affinis, sed vaginis inferioribus squamiformibus rubro-brunneis lucidis parce fissis dissolutis, spiculis lateralibus saepissime basi rhachilla secundaria ex utriculo fertili enata flores 1—4 gerente instructis differt.

Planta perennis. Rhizoma laxe caespitosum et breviter stoloniferum. Culmus 35—40 cm altus, debilis, gracilis, triqueter, ad basin vaginis aphyllis persistentibus squamiformibus rubro-brunneis lucidis parce fissis dissolutis obtectus. Folia culmo breviora vel longiora, 2—3 mm lata, supra nervis 2 manifestis, subtus nervo unico prominenti instructa, submolliora, cinereo-viridia. Spiculae 4—5, terminalis ♂ (rarius 2) lineari-cylindrica 1.5—2.5 cm longa 1—2 mm lata straminea pedunculata, reliquae remotae androgynae apicales ♂ vel interdum totae tantum ♀, lineari-cylindricae vel cylindricae 2.5—4 cm longae, apice subdensiflorae basin versus laxiflorae attenuatae, inaequaliter capillari-pedunculatae, saepissime basi rhachilla secundaria ex utriculo fertili enata instructae; rhachillae flores 1—4 apicales saepe ♂ inferiores ♀ vel mere 1—2 ♂ gerentes. Bractae superiores setaceae, inferiores foliaceae rugulosae breviter vaginantes vel vix vaginantes. Squamae ♂ stramineae, lanceolatae, circ. 5 mm longae, apice mucronatae. Squamae ♀ ovato-lanceolatae, 2—2.2 mm longae, pallidae, dorso viriditrinerves, mucronatae vel breviter aristatae. Utriculi squamas superantes vel basi eis breviores, suberecti, membranacei, ovato-elliptici, subcompressi, obtuse trigoni, circ. 3.2 mm longi, pallide glabri, tenuiter plurinerves, basi attenuati, apice in rostrum brevissimum conicum ore integrum vel parum emarginatum subsensim abeuntes. Nux 1/2 utriculi explens, obovata, subtrigona, pallida. Styli graciles, nucibus aequilongi. Stigmata 3. Rhachillae rudimentum nucem superans, lineare (raro lanceolatum albidum dorso uninervium), apice squamam sterilem interdum gerens.

Anhui: Yuexi, alt 1300 m, moist place on road side. 19. V. 1979, Z. A. Shen, S. W. Su et R. X. Mang 2773 (Type in Herb. Department of Biology, Anhui University), 2779.

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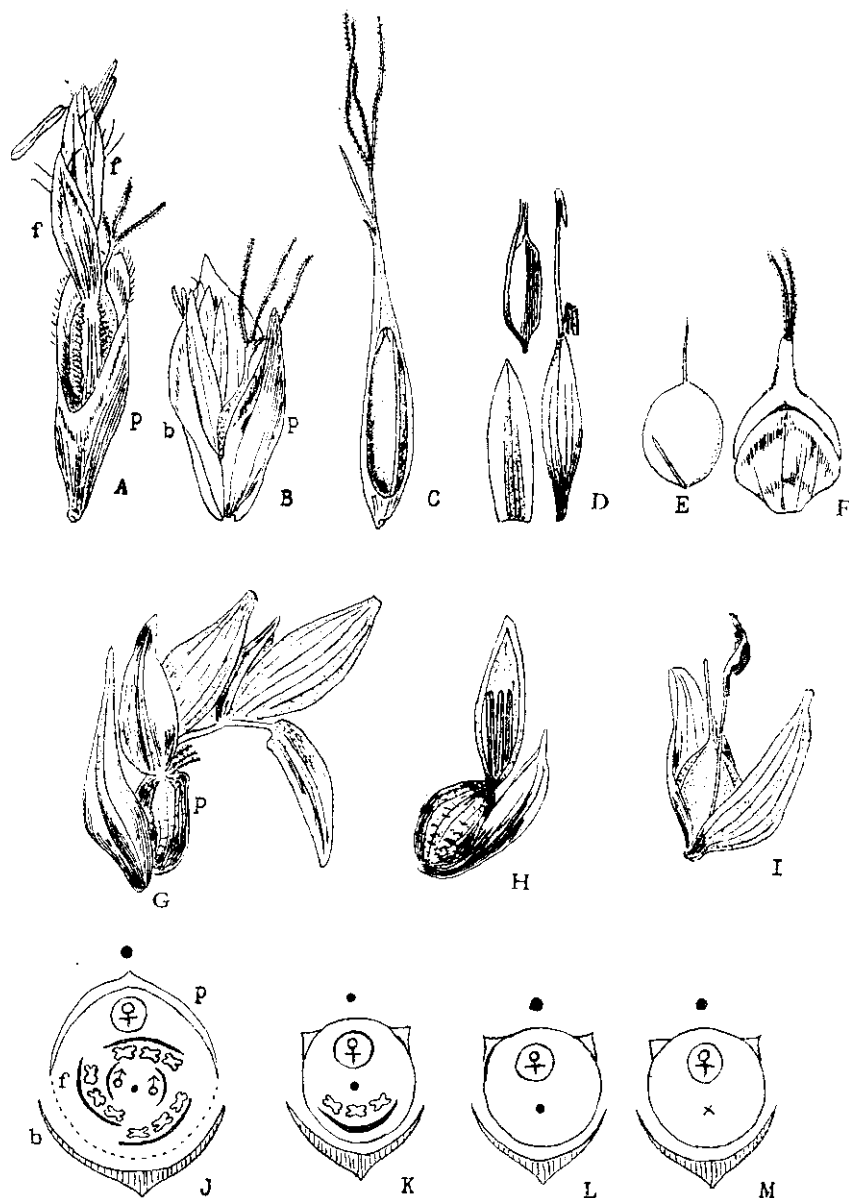


图1 A: *Schoenoxiphium* 属去除其苞片的小穗, P. 先出叶, f. 雄花鳞片。B: 嵩草属 (*Kobresia*) 具苞片的两性小穗, b. 苞片。C: *Kobresia laxa* 具残留小穗轴的一个果胞。D: *Uncinia* 的果胞部分。E, F: *Carex capitata* 的果胞与具残留小穗轴的小坚果。G—I: 大别苔 (*Carex dabieensis*), G. 由果胞内发出的具发育雌花的小穗轴, 其上有两个果胞及顶生不育的鳞片; H. 由果胞内发出的发育雄花, 成为一两性小穗结构; I. 剖开的果胞, 示小坚果及残留小穗轴, 顶端具苞片状鳞片; J: 嵩草属 (*Kobresia*) 的小穗图式。K: 大别苔 (*Carex dabieensis*) 的小穗图式, 与 J. 相类似, 是一两性小穗。L: *Uncinia* 属的小穗图式。M: 苔草属 (*Carex*) 的小穗图式。(图中除 G. H. I. K. 外, 均仿 Koyama 1961<sup>2)</sup>)。

Schultze-Motel (1959)<sup>12)</sup> published his detailed account of a atavistic spikelet of *C. canescens*. According to him, a (Wahrscheinlich) staminate flower is borne at the axil of the floral scale of the rhachilla. A utricular unit, in this condition, is almost the same as those of *Kobresia* and *Schoenoxiphium*. In *C. dabicensis*, however, the fertile staminate flower is obviously borne at the axil of floral scale on the rhachilla. The atavistic spikelet of which has quite the same structure as those of *Kobresia* and *Schoenoxiphium*. As A. B. Rendle said<sup>3)</sup>, "If we regard *Elyna* as a starting-point, we can trace successive stages in the reduction of the spikelet. In *Uncinia* its axis is evident, though bearing only a single lateral flower; in female *Carex* it is so reduced as to be no longer evident in the mature spikelet", thus a ture evidence for the successive stages is provided by the atavistic of *Carex dabicensis*.

多年生草本,高 35—40 厘米,疏丛生,根状茎具短匍匐枝。秆下部的鞘无叶,宿存,鳞片状,深红褐色,具光泽,稍有纤维分解。叶短于或稍长于秆,宽 2—3 毫米,稍软,灰绿色。小穗 4—5,顶生小穗雄性,线状长圆形,长 1.5—2.5 厘米,淡黄色,有花序梗,其它小穗疏远,雌雄同序或有时仅为雌性,线状,长 2.5—4 厘米,先端的花稍密,基部的花稍疏;花序梗丝状;小穗基部的一些果胞常生出 1 枚次生小穗轴,轴上生 1—4 花,顶部常为雄花,下部为雌花,或小穗轴上具 1—2 花时仅为雄花;苞片生于上部的为刚毛状,下部的为叶状;雄花鳞片淡黄色,披针形,长约 5 毫米;雌花鳞片卵状披针形,长 2—2.2 毫米,苍白色,背部具 3 脉,有短尖或短芒。果胞卵状椭圆形,长约 3.2 毫米,膜质,淡黄绿色,有多数细脉,喙口全缘或微缺。小坚果倒卵状略三棱形,花柱细与小坚果近等长,柱头 3。

本种接近于 *C. cercidascus* C. B. Clark, 但以其基部鞘鳞片状,深红褐色,具光泽,侧生小穗基部的果胞常发出生有 1—4 花的次生小穗轴等特征与之区别。

安徽:岳西美丽公社门坎岭路边湿地,海拔 1300 米,1979 年 5 月 19 日,沈祖安等 2773 (模式标本)、2779。

Schultze-Motel (1959)<sup>12)</sup> 在 *C. canescens* 的一个返祖小穗中发现一个“可能的 (Wahrscheinlich) 雄花”,认为与 *Schoenoxiphium* 属及蒿草属 (*Kobresia*) 的小穗结构相似。大别苔 (*C. dabicensis*) 在果胞中发出有“真正的雄花”(图 1:H),从而具有与上述二属完全相似的两性小穗结构。A. B. 伦德勒<sup>3)</sup>在其《有花植物分类学》(钟补求译)一书中说:“如果我们认 *Elyna* 属为一个起点,我们就能够追究出在小穗减退过程中的各个连续阶段来了”。大别苔中出现的返祖现象,为这一连续阶段提供了确凿证据(参见图 1)。

1) Schultze-Motel, W.: Entwicklungsgechichtliche und vergleichend-morphologische Untersuchungen im Blütenbereich der Cyperaceae. Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 78: 129—170 (1959).

2) Koyama, T.: Classification of the Family Cyperaceae (1). Journ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo, III, 8(3) 37—148 (1961).

3) Rendle, A. B.: Classification of Flowering Plants. Second Edition, vol. I. 245 (1930).